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THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square. Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
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Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

Poetry.

For the "Iredell Express."

I Am Thinking of the Past, Fannie.

BY WILLIE WARE.

I am thinking of the past, Fannie,
Of the time when we were young,
And our life-sky was bright, Fannie,
With golden prospects hung;
When our young hearts were pure, Fannie,
From this world's care and strife,
When we together trod, Fannie,
The dewy fields of life.

But oh, that time is past, Fannie,
And we are older now,
And care has made his marks, Fannie,
Upon my once smooth brow,
And time has cleared away, Fannie,
The rose that once did bloom
So bright upon your cheeks, Fannie,
And we are near the tomb.

The locks of jetty hair, Fannie,
That hung in ringlets bright,
Are now mixed here and there, Fannie,
With threads of silver white;
But we are still as true, Fannie,
As in the days now past,
When youth and beauty, Fannie,
Their charms around us cast.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1860.

For the "Iredell Express."

'Tis Early Eve.

BY WILLIE WARE.

'Tis early eve, and shadows fall;
Fall gently as an angel's tear,
The evening winds are murmuring low,
Like spirits hovering near,
The robe of twilight rests upon
The shoulders of voluptuous eve,
And in the gathering darkness now,
Strange pictures I do weave.

The gem-eyed stars of early eve,
Fill the bright azure dome,
And evening's queen in majesty
Sits on her regal throne,
And silvers o'er the fleecy clouds
"Of snowy white and blue,"
And she, with smiling face,
The forest trees peeps through.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 1860.

Correspondence.

For the "Iredell Express."

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20, 1860.

Messrs. Editors:—Feeling a deep interest in the glorious principles of the Union party, and being a constant reader of your patriotic and truly excellent paper, I thought it would not be altogether uninteresting to you and your many readers to hear something of the progress of the *noble* cause, and other items of importance in the great and progressive State of Missouri.

You are aware of the result of our State election. C. F. Jackson (Douglas Dem.) has been declared elected Governor of the State by a majority of about 5,500 votes, which is by no means flattering to his party in the coming contest in November. While Mr. Jackson had the advantage of a formal nomination in a regular convention, had been conspicuous before the people for a long time prior to his nomination, and had canvassed a great portion of the State before our worthy standard-bearer (Mr. Orr) had thought of becoming a candidate, he has but the small majority of 5,500 votes; many of which were polled by the other branch of the democracy, under the ill-founded hope of seeing him shift sides and declare in their favor, after his election—a delusion they were led to trust in, from their previous knowledge of his mutability and the caution he used in taking the position he seemed *ostensibly* to hold. Mr. Orr, his competitor, is a good and true man, popular, and very highly esteemed by all who know him, but owing to some tardiness on the part of the Union party, it devolved upon him, or some one else, to step forward, independent of the formality of a convention and represent the Union party in the contest which was before them. Having this disadvantage to begin with, he appeared before the people without any one to endorse him, except as he passed along through the country and was endorsed by the people, and was unable to canvass the entire State for want of time—having been before the people but about three weeks before the election. And we believe *now*, that there are parts of the State where the people were not aware of his being the Union candidate. Such are the facts in regard to the election of a democratic Governor in Missouri. We are continually receiving the most flattering accounts from all parts of the State, of the progress of our cause, and we have no doubts as to our triumph in November.

Our opponents are doing their best, but I assure you, they have very little encouragement, for their prominent men concede that Bell and Everett will carry the State by a handsome majority.

The democracy here voted, almost unanimously, the same as heretofore for Governor, and I presume it was so in North Carolina, but they will not so vote in the presidential election; Douglas and Breckinridge must divide the democrats between them, while the noble son of Tennessee will carry all the ballance.

The corn crop in the southern and western portions of this State is an entire failure, there has been no rain of any consequence in those sections for months, but in other portions of the State, and in Illinois and Iowa, the yield will be abundant. A.G.A.D.

A good man, who has seen much of the world, says: 'The grand essentials to happiness in this life are, something to do, something to love, and something to hope for.'

A Celebrated writer says: No woman can be a lady who can wound or mortify another. No matter how beautiful, how refined, how cultivated she may be, she is in reality coarse, and the innate vulgarity of her nature manifests itself here. Uniformly kind, courteous and polite treatment of all persons, is one mark of true woman.

Our Social Circle.

For the "Iredell Express."

Letter for the Circle.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug., 19, 1860.

Dear Circle:—A stranger taps at the door for admittance; will you bid him enter, or must he turn away, refused admittance. By invitation of a friend I approach your mystic circle this evening, and crave at your hands a welcome. I will not weary you with a long letter to-night, but first ascertain whether or not I am to join your number. It will afford me sincere pleasure to meet you in the columns of the "Express" and occasionally hold with you a pleasant, social chat

Shall I be welcomed,
Be welcomed by you,
Dear friends of the Circle?—
I'll endeavor to strew
Along the bright path
That we all must tread,
Sweet blossoms of thought,
A fragrance to shed;
To raise the low spirits
And drive away care—
Oh, will you now welcome
Your friend, WILLIE WARE.

Miscellaneous.

From the Southern Field and Fireside.

The Skeleton in the Closet; or, Judging from Appearances.

BY LAURA LINCOLN.

Two ladies sat in a room together engaged in sewing, and indulging, at the same time, in the *womanly* propensity of—gossiping; descanting upon the virtues and foibles of their friends and acquaintances.

'Did you ever see any one so changed as Alice Leighton?' asked Mrs. Cameron of Mrs. Barry, with whom she was spending the day.

'I never did,' was the emphatic response. 'Before her marriage she was so lovely and fond of society, and seemingly, as happy as it was possible for a human being to be. Now she scarcely goes out, and looks faded and miserable.'

'Atwood Leighton, too; he is no longer his former self. Everybody thought, when those two were married, that if happiness attended a love-match their future would be a bright one. But, for my part, I am not as much surprised as some, for I always knew that Alice had a temper of her own, which if not rightly curbed, would prove the bane of herself and husband. I hear that Leighton is loosing all interest in his profession, and that he has lost almost every case entrusted to him for the last two years. I understand, too, that his wife is endeavoring to persuade him to give up his profession, and live on his plantation. That is, to me, the most singular circumstance of all. She whom I have heard declare that she had as soon be buried alive as live in the country, and when a girl, wouldn't let her father rest until she induced him to move to town.'

'You don't say so!' exclaimed Mrs. Barry. 'Well, I'll tell William to exert all his influence to prevent his friend from thus burrying his talents. Why Atwood Leighton is one of our rising young men—one of the brightest ornaments the bar possesses in our State, and I think it a shame that she should, from some selfish motive no doubt, wish him to give up the law.'

'You and William both might as well spare your breath,' returned her companion, 'for I know Alice Leighton, and you could almost as easily turn the sun from its course as her from a purpose when she has once fully resolved upon it.'

And so the conversation continued for some time longer—each lady offering her suggestions as to Mrs. Leighton's motives, without either being able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

That night Mrs. Barry told her husband what she had heard, and blamed Mrs. Leighton in no measured terms. William Barry was also a lawyer, and had been intimate with Atwood Leighton since boyhood. He gravely checked his wife's tirade, saying,

'Ellen, you are losing sight of that charity which your Bible enjoins. Alice Leighton is a good and true woman, and rest assured however harshly the world may judge her, whatever she does, is just and right. I should be the last person to endeavor to counteract her influence over her husband.'

Thus silenced, Mrs. Barry said no more, but she *thought*, and expressed her opinion to others whenever an occasion offered.

Mr. and Mrs. Leighton sold their town residence and settled permanently in the country. They came but seldom to the city, and then remained but a few hours to transact necessary business.

As Mr. Barry had been intimate for so many years with Atwood, he frequently visited him for recreation during the long summer days, or perhaps for a day's shooting in the fall. He sometimes took his wife with him, and she was surprised, knowing the gay, social temperaments of both, at seeing them looking happier than since the first months of their married life. The faces of both husband and wife expressed contentment and peace.

Conjecture as to their strange course among the circle of acquaintances seemed to have died away, and they pursued the even tenor of their way, happy in their children, and each other. Thus years passed by, until Mrs. Barry was one day startled by her husband's telling her that Atwood Leighton had purchased a handsome residence, and was about to remove back to the city, for the two-fold purpose of placing his children at school, and resuming again the practice of law. After they became settled their spacious mansion was thronged with old friends and acquaintances, rejoicing once more to welcome them amongst them.

They appeared to enjoy society as much as in their youth, but with a more chastened liveliness as became their maturer years. Each and all observed the mixture of love and reverence in the manners of Mr. Leighton towards his still lovely wife, and the proud and gratified expression with which her eyes followed him, conspicuous in every crowd by his noble countenance, and gracious deportment. Atwood went in partnership with William Barry, and shone, as his friend had predicted in early manhood, a bright, fixed star in the galaxy of the profession.

One day, some two years after the Leighton's return to the city, Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Barry were seated, as in the opening of our sketch, and the conversation again turned upon the Leightons.

'The strange conduct of the Leightons is still inexplicable to me,' remarked Mrs. Cameron. 'That they were under a cloud of some sort I am fully convinced, that it was not a pecuniary one I am also assured, for my husband says that Atwood Leighton has always been as sound as any man in the State.'

Just then William Barry entered, and his wife turned to him and said—

'We are discussing that freak of the Leightons moving into the country ten years ago—without any apparent cause, and when it was universally known that they both preferred town, and could amply afford to reside wherever inclination prompted. You ought to know the cause of it, if anybody does, for you have always been Atwood Leighton's bosom friend. Come, now, be a good man and relieve our curiosity.'

'I am glad that I am at liberty to do so, and I know that you will both be astonished at my revelation, and feel sorry that you ever imputed selfish or wilful motives to Mrs. Leighton for her conduct,' replied Mr. Barry. 'You possibly remember, Ellen, when you first mentioned this subject to me that I told you Alice Leighton was a good and true woman: I meant it from the bottom of my heart, for I alone, as the confidential friend of her husband, understood her seemingly inconsistent behaviour. Drunkenness is hereditary in Leighton's family. Not the drinking in public places and all times, which leads to brawling and scandal. The Leightons have always had too much pride for that. When they felt the fatal thirst coming upon them, they would shut themselves up and indulge it until satisfied. Only to their wretched households was this soul destroying habit known. By the world the Leightons were only spoken of as an eccentric family.

'Atwood inherited this unhappy propensity, and often, both at college and elsewhere have I sat up all night, at his earnest request, to prevent prying eyes from seeing him in his degraded state. He saw and loved Alice Merton, and for a long time determined to live a lonely and unloved life rather than unite the destiny of the sweet girl with his. But he accidentally discovered that she loved him, and hoping, that with his good angel in her forever by his side, he could subdue the demon within, he married her.

'And for a season he did succeed in doing so, and Alice was perfectly happy. Alas! at a party, which they both attended, a friend unknowing his weakness, pressed champagne upon him. The taste of liquor aroused the slumbering thirst within him, and leaving immediately for home he sent out for brandy, and then shutting himself up closely in his room he drank himself into a state of stupefaction. A few days later he went forth as usual, and his plea of indisposition aroused no suspicion among his acquaintances.

'Alice, at that time, had a very quick temper, but to her credit be it spoken, as her husband has since told me, never did she give him a cross or unkind word. During his periodical attacks, (if I may so term them,) no one attended him save his devoted wife, who was anxious as he could be to hide one mortifying secret from the public. She lost all relish for society, for she dreaded to hear the blasting whisper—'Atwood Leighton is a drunkard.' She saw that the pernicious habit was exerting a debasing influence upon her talented, high-mind husband, and looking adown the vista of future years, and viewing with prophetic eye the depth of degradation to which he *must* eventually fall, should he continue his present course, her heart misgave her, and she felt that her burden was heavier than she could bear.

'One day when on the stool of repentance, after a night of drinking, Atwood exclaimed, 'I do believe that if I was out of the way of temptation, and at the same time actively employed for a few years, I could conquer this direful habit, which seems to be fast enslaving me body and soul.' It was then that Alice formed a resolution, which she soon put into practice, viz: to induce her husband to sell out in town, and devote himself to his planting interest. This admirable and wise-judging woman gave up the society in which she took so much pleasure and which she was so well fitted to adorn, and settled herself contentedly in the prairies, where, during the winter months, she scarcely saw a white face except her husband's, and even in summer her visitors were 'few and far between.' For eight years she never spent a night from under her own roof. She entered into all her husband's plans, went with him into the fields herself, accompanied him whenever he was obliged to come to town, and without seeming to do so, exercised an unceasing and tender watchfulness over him. Faithfully and unremittingly did she devote herself to the task of strengthening and fostering all the good in Leighton's naturally noble nature, and, as he himself humbly and reverently expressed it—'Thanks be to God, she succeeded.'"

'Yes, her labor of love, her angel's mission, met with its fitting reward. Atwood Leighton is now not only a gentleman but a Christian, and no consideration, I am confident, will ever induce him to place the poisoned cup to his lips. And now, ladies, do you not think that I was right in defending such a woman?'

'Indeed, indeed, you were!' cried both Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Barry with emotion, while the latter continued: 'And I judged so harshly—this self-sacrificing, angelic woman! Never again will I pass judgment upon any human being without due acquaintance with the circumstances; as some one truly says, 'there is a skeleton in every closet.'

From the Working Farmer.

Charcoal as a Fertilizer.

Although charcoal is frequently recommended as a fertilizer, still we freely assert that it has no fertilizing property of its own. That is, it never enters a plant as part of its structure, nor will it be changed during any ordinary space of time in the soil, into food for plants; its value, however, in the soil, is none the less to the agriculturist, for it performs functions that cannot be performed to the same extent by any other ingredient.

Charcoal has strange powers in absorbing odor, gases, etc. The brown liquor of the barn yard, when filtered through charcoal, gives a pure water only; all the fecal matter held in the solution is absorbed by the charcoal, therefore it is one of the best dividers for manures, for it not only prevents the escape of ammonia and other gases, but retains these substances even against the solvent power of water, until assisted by the presence of plant life. M. Theodore DeSaussure has proved that, assuming 1 to represent a single volume of charcoal, it would absorb of ammoniacal gas 90, chlorine gas 85, carbonic acid gas 35, oxygen 9.25, hydrogen 1.75, and sulphuretted hydrogen 6.55. Indeed, so strong is its power to absorb odors, that when in contact with valerium galbanum, balsam of Peru, or musk, it destroys their peculiar odor. This absorbent power is generally believed to depend upon the great porosity of charcoal.—Chemistry, however, is at fault in its attempts to define this fact. Charcoal in the soil is an ever attendant chemist, always receiving from the falling dews and rains all the organic wastes of decaying nature, and retaining these wastes until they can be abstracted by plant-life. Many of the proximities in solution are received and retained in an unaltered shape by charcoal, until used by the roots of plants. In subsoiled lands, where the circulation of atmosphere is continuous, and particularly in those which are under-drained, charcoal is ever active in gathering together the wastes of nature. During the decay of winter or spring, all the result consequent upon the solution of roots is retained by the carbon of the soil, until the new growth can abstract it.

In mountainous districts, where charcoal is manufactured, the old charcoal hearths, sometimes called the coalings, are the first places in the spring where the animals can get a green bite. It is true that in a mass of charcoal, plants refuse to grow, but around the edges of these coalings the grass is soonest green and grows most freely. The sparks thrown from the spark-catcher of the locomotives at the railroad depots, throughout the country, are of great value, and should be used by farmers for top-dressings, both of their soil and their manure heaps.

Charcoal, perhaps, should find its way to the field through the stable, for there it will absorb and retain the urine of animals in the most miraculous manner. All the excretory gases given off from the bodies of animals are readily absorbed by it, and indeed its value is too great ever to permit it to be wasted.

What is it that constitutes the difference between loam which is fertile, and unfertile soil? Generally, we find that old gardens contain large amounts of carbon (charcoal) in so fine a state of division as not to be discoverable to the naked eye, for every root and plant that decays in the soil, furnishes charcoal in this finely divided state. Indeed, the dark color of the garden soil, as compared with that of the adjoining field, is entirely due to the amount of carbon arising from the decomposition of manures, plants, etc. The carbon and alumina of the soil, are the chief ingredients which prevent the downward filtration of water from carrying fecal matter into the wells and springs, for had not nature supplied the surface-soil with these two ingredients, there would not be a well on earth whose water would be drinkable. Without the carbon or alumina in the surface soil, all the inorganic constituents held in solution, would have passed toward the earths centre by filtration, leaving its surface barren. That which is true in nature's laws, may be taken, in degree, as a rule producing a higher condition to the soil for special purposes; and where the surface is imbued with large additions of charcoal braize or its equivalent, gardening is rendered comparatively easy.

A Courting Reminiscence.

The following is a reminiscence of Staten Island, and is a graphic description of how Mr. Barnes courted his wife: The writer says that Barnes lived in the outskirts of one of the villages of Staten Island. And that he was neither fat, fair, nor forty; but tall, thin and thirty, or thereabouts. He owned a sweet pretty little cottage and a productive farm, to the improvement of which he devoted his exclusive attention. Two or three times a week, he might be seen in the neighboring villages, driving his steady old nag from door to door, disposing of his "truck" to those who had the means and inclination to buy—many of his countrymen depending on him for their constant and regular supply of vegetables.

As his wants were but few, Mr. Barnes accumulated money, and perhaps this circumstance led him to reflect—and no wonder—what would become of his hoarded treasures after he was called to another world. The subject was one of serious concern with Mr. Barnes, and he sometimes thought how comfortable he might be in his charming little cottage, all embosomed in shrubbery and fragrant flowers, if he only had a wife to share his joys and sorrows. The more he considered the matter, the stronger was his resolution, if it was possible, to tie the "gordian knot" before hog-killing time, at Christmas.

Among his occasional customers was a spry young widow, with not much of this world's goods and with one or two "little responsibilities," who were the hope and joy of their mother. One day, just after noon, Mr. B. having disposed of his goods, with his empty wagon drove up to the widow's door, and seeing her at the door, where she stood, no doubt wondering what the "old bachelor" wanted.

'Step close to the wagon,' said Barnes. 'I don't want anybody to hear what I have to say.'

The widow complied, covered with blushes and smiles, evidently strongly impressed with the idea that something of more than ordinary interest was on hand. Deliberately laying down the reins he said, 'I have about concluded that I would be much more comfortable if I had a wife, who was prudent, careful and neat, to help me see things round; what's your opinion?'

'Well, now, Mr. Barnes,' said the widow, 'I never gave it a thought; but I suppose such a wife would not diminish your happiness.'

'It is just what I thought,' he continued; 'will you have me?'

'Me?'

'Yes—you' I have no time to talk much about it; you know me and I know you, and if you think I will suit you as well as I know you will suit me, say the word, and it is a bargain.'

'But your proposal is so sudden and unexpected, Mr. Barnes; give me time to reflect a little.'

'Now look here, Mrs. W.,' he continued, 'all this I expect is womanlike, but neither of us are chickens; you can make up your mind now as well as any time.'

'Call to-morrow, Mr. Barnes.'

'Can't do it, Mrs. W., I am going to cradle my wheat to-morrow, and that is a matter I can't put off. So all you have got to do is just to say yes on the spot.'

'But my children, Mr. Barnes?'

'Never mind the children, Mrs. W., I am very fond of little ones; there is room enough in the house for them, too, and they will be just as welcome as you are. Come say the word, and it is a bargain. You know it takes two to make a bargain.'

'Well, then, 'yes,' Mr. Barnes.'

'That's spoken like a woman of good sense as I always took you to be. Go put on your bonnet and shawl, and jump into the wagon, and we'll drive down to the preacher's and have the business finished straight away.'

Before you could say Jack Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were started together in the wagon, and two little ones packed away in a basket, and they were wending their way to their future, and what proved to all of them to be their happy home.

The Surviving Women and Children of the Syrian Massacre—A Ship-of-War Crowded.

A letter from one of the officers of the English war steamer sent to Deir-el-Kama, in Syria to rescue the women and children, gives an interesting account of the same. It says:

"We only had about eight boats, but these we began to load with all dispatch, every poor woman and child having to be carried through a tremendous surf to the boats. However, our blue jackets worked well and cheerfully, only I must say that they very unfairly gave preference to the pretty girls, and when an old mother wanted to be carried off, I was obliged to order some man personally to do it. Some of the women and children were badly wounded. They had been wounded while clinging to their husbands and fathers when they were killed.—As soon as a boat was loaded she was sent off to the ship, and the poor wretches stowed as close as they would lie on board, and then the boat was sent back. After two hours' hard work our decks were packed as close as possible, and we had room for no more. The gun-boat, I must tell you, was full of fugitives from Sidon, so that she could not hold any. The sun had set; the surf was increasing fast, and two or three of our boats had been pitched bottom up on the beach with hardly a stitch of canvas on, and they were all foot-sore, having travelled thirty miles the previous day, and some of them had not touched any food for two or three days. I sent for the Eruse chief and made him promise me to take care of them until the morrow, when I said we would come again and bring off the rest of them, as the *Gunnet* was firing guns for my recall.

I went off, leaving them all horribly disappointed on the beech, poor things! When I went on board I found almost every inch of deck covered. We had 700 women and children on board, and only about a score of men who had escaped. It was the most distressing sight I ever saw or hope to see again, for now that the immediate fear of death was removed they began to feel conscious of the full extent of their misfortunes—homes burned down and all their male relations massacred, and they began to scream, tear their hair off in handfulls, and beat their breasts in a most horrible manner. We did all we could to sooth them. Officers and men are all vieing with each other in feeding them with biscuit and giving them clothes, &c. I could tell you hundreds of anecdotes about them, but must reserve them for another time, as we are off directly. Suffice it to say, we took them to Beyrout, and after a miserable night for them, poor things, wet through as they were, landed them next morning, and the gunboat was sent up, and brought down the remaining 700 that night."

Counterfeit Merchant's and Planters' Bank Bills.

We take the following from the Charleston Courier of Friday:

"*A Dangerous Counterfeit.*—Officer Hicks, on Friday morning, showed us a counterfeit twenty dollar bill on the Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Savannah, Ga. It is well executed, and is, no doubt, the work of an experienced operator. A close examination is requisite to detect the fraud. The vignettes on head and sides are those of a female holding a vine. It is made payable at Savannah, Ga., to J. H. Condit. The forged signatures of Augustus Barry, Cashier, and L. S. Roberts, President, have been pronounced by several officers of our banks as *fac similes*. The discovery of the counterfeit was first made on Thursday morning, when several of them were taken on deposit at our banks, and several more taken by the shop-keepers. Capt. Bass, of the Police, who received one of them, deputed officer Hicks to search, and, if possible, trace out and arrest the ingenious swindler. Since then, that officer has discovered a number of blank twenty dollar bills on a bank of Tennessee, corresponding in design to the Georgia bill. It is thought that the depredator, not being able to dispose of his Tennessee counterfeits, altered them to the Merchants' and Planters' Bank of Georgia.

Similar counterfeits are also in circulation in Augusta."

Smokers in Russia.

Smoking in the streets is strictly prohibited. The emperor, while walking one day, met a Frenchman smoking a cigar. He approached, and asked if he was not aware that it was contrary to law to smoke in the street. The Gaul, not knowing by whom he was addressed, replied that he had been accustomed to the habit of smoking in the streets of Paris, and he did not know why he should not do so in the streets of any other city. The Emperor, who detests a Frenchman, left him, and proceeding to the station of a policeman near at hand, gave directions as to the disposition of the smoker. The latter was immediately placed by force in a kibitka, which is a small wagon without springs of any kind, and bounced over a thousand miles of bad road to the Turkish frontier, where he was dismissed, with permission to follow the Parisian fashions.

From the Knoxville Whig.

Execution of Saints.

It seems that the *surest* as well as most *direct* and *speedy* method of reaching heaven in these days of progress, is to commit a murder so atrocious that there is no escape from the gallows. Many murders of this character have been committed during the past year, and the murderers hung, all of whom died happy! One scoundrel kills his wife; another cuts the throat of his child; a third takes the life of his brother, without provocation; and a fourth, in cold blood, shoots down his fellow man. And never until they committed these offences, were they conscious of being sinners in the sight of God, and of their need of pardoning mercy. They are tried, convicted, and sentenced to hang; but before launching into eternity, they shed a few penitential tears, say a few forced prayers, collect some preachers, and have some singing and praying in their cells—they march upon the scaffold, kneel meekly before the gaping crowd, rise and say "Good-bye" to their friends; and thus midnight assassins, land and sea pirates, and wife-poisoners, with hearts as black as hell, and consciences as guilty as that of Cain, ascend from the gallows to "mansions on high," to associate world without end, with the "spirits of just men made perfect." Even old Brown, who was shooting down innocent men, and leading the way to have the throats of innocent women and children cut, died happy, and asserted that he was going to heaven! The hypocrite Harden, who poisoned an innocent and helpless wife, said "Good-bye, dear father, we shall meet in Heaven." This clerical villian had a good wife—had been married to her five months—administered poison to his wife, as he confessed—and when he comes to the gallows, he tells the world that he is going to heaven!

Hicks, the pirate, who had participated in many cold-blooded murders, according to his own confession, gets a Catholic Priest to visit his cell, and administer to him the consolations of religion, and he, too, informs us that he has gone to heaven! Heaven must soon be peopled with a desperate population! We don't believe one word of it. Most of these hardened villains go to hell as soon as the breath leaves their nostrils. To get to heaven, better men than these have to believe and obey the Gospel when in health. The idea of these eleventh hour criminals going to heaven is simply preposterous.

Wholesale Slaughter of Witches.

During the seventeenth century, 40,000 persons are said to have been put to death for witchcraft in England alone! In Scotland the number was probably, in proportion to the population, much greater; for it is certain that, even in the last forty years of the sixteenth century, the executions were not fewer than 17,000. In 1634, the madness may be said to have reached the highest pitch; for in that year occurred the celebrated case of the Lancashire witches, in which eight innocent persons were deprived of their lives by the innocent falsehoods of a mischievous urchin. The civil war, far from suspending the persecution, seems, if possible, to have redoubled it. In 1644-45, the infamous Mathew Hopkins was able to earn a comfortable subsistence by the profession of witch finder, which he exercised, not indeed without occasional suspicion, but still with general success. And even twenty years later, the delusion was still sanctioned by the most venerable name of the English law; for it was in 1754, that the excellent Sir Mathew Hale, after a trial conducted with his usual good sense, condemned two women to death as witches, both of whom were executed accordingly.

Large Votes.

The vote for Governor at the late election, it is supposed, was about 111,000, being from 8 to 10,000 more than ever polled before in this State. Gov. Ellis receives more than any Democrat ever did, and Mr. Pool's is the largest Whig vote ever polled in the State by many thousands.

Albemarle Southron.

The *Citizen* says that the *Southron* will issue its next paper from Elizabeth City. The *Southron* is to be removed and merged into the *State*. The Whigs of the District, in addition to giving Mr. Garner the *State* establishment, also present him a $1,000 as a further inducement to remove his office there. Those Whigs over there belong to the 'old school.'—*Washington Dispatch.*

An ingenious down-east individual, who has invented a kind of "love letter ink," which he has been selling as a safe-guard against all actions for breach of promise of marriage, inasmuch as it entirely fades from the paper in two months after it was written, was done brown by a brother down-easter, who purchased a hundred boxes of the article, and give his note for ninety days. At the expiration of the time the inventor called for payment, but on unfolding the scrip, found nothing but a piece of blank paper. The note had been written with his own ink!

From the Raleigh Standard.

Douglas Convention.

TUESDAY, Aug. 30th, 1860.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Robt. P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford county, who delivered a chaste and eloquent address, announcing the purposes for which they had assembled. He said they had met pursuant to a call which he had issued to the Democratic people of the State, as their only representative in the National Democratic Convention which had nominated, at Baltimore, Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. He was glad to see so large an assemblage, and hoped that a spirit of generous conciliation would pervade their councils. The first great political lesson which he had learned was that the majority should rule, and hence as a loyal Democrat he was determined to support the regular nominees of his party. He had stood by the Democratic party in sunshine and in darkness, had rejoiced in its triumphs and mourned its defeats. Rapidly sketching the history of the Charleston Convention, together with the causes which led to the final disruption of the party at Baltimore, Mr. Dick alleged that the advocates of Congressional intervention for the protection of slavery were alone responsible for that great calamity. The agitation of the question of slavery had inflamed the worst passions and prejudices of the people of every section—had kindled the direcest fires of sectional hate, and threatened to de[illegible]e the country in fraternal blood. Mr. Dick continued: "The cardinal principle of my political faith is the doctrine of non-intervention.—The National Democratic Convention at Baltimore re-affirmed this principle. It has been for twelve years the Shibboleth of the party, and has borne it triumphantly through the two last Presidential campaigns." Denouncing in no measured terms Messrs. Yancy, of Alabama, Rhett, Davis and others, he next paid a glowing tribute to Stephen A. Douglas—"as brave—as true—as gallant a leader as ever led a host to battle." In conclusion, Mr. Dick observed that he, "did not use the language of an excited alarmist, when he said that the union of the States was in imminent peril. It was assailed at the North by a cold, determined, fiendish fanaticism—by a wild and mad enthusiasm at the South. It remained for the great Democratic party to rally once more around the ark of their covenant, fired with the spirit of the hero of the Hermitage, who said, 'The Union must and shall be preserved.'" Mr. Dick was warmly applauded throughout.

On motion of Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, a committee (consisting of one delegate from each Congressional Distric.) was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention. The Chair appointed Messrs. Tucker, Pennington, Jones, Sloan, McDougald, Jenkins, Phipps, Merrit and Hyman.

On motion of Mr. Myers, there was a call of counties, that delegates might present their credentials.

The following delegates were present:

Alexander—John E Rheim.
Bertie—Josiah White.
Buncombe—Jno D Hyman.
Cabarrus—A C Scott.
Carteret—Stephen F Willis.
Chatham—M D Williams, Sr., Kelly Mitchell, H Wilson, H H Burke, Ridley Burgess, Thos H Burgess, Henry Burgess, Joshua Ward, B R Ward, L J Merritt, Jno Williams, J G Williams.
Craven—W F Marshall, D K McRae, J L Pennington, J N Whitford.
Davidson—D W C Johnson.
Franklin—A Taylor, H Cooke, S M Stone.
Forsythe—Ransom Phipps.
Granville—R A Heavlin, R H M Paschall, W H Jenkins, C A Gregory, R O Gregory, Turner B Newsom.
Guilford—B G Graham, W A Dunn, Bennet Idol, P R Wagoner, J W Dick, Wm Adams, Robt P Dick.
Gaston—Dr Wm Sloan.
Harnett—D McDonald, A D McLean.
Johnston—E H Woodard.
Jones—Norman Jackson.
Martin—Thos Jones, A S Williams, S W Watts.
Mecklenburg—W R Myers, Dr Chas J Fox, J H Jones, W A Owens, Capt Jno R Harrison, W W Elms, Wilace Alexander.
Moore—Col John Morrison, W D Harrington, Geo Wilcox, Dr H Turner, S C Barrett, A M Branson, W Barrett, Hiram Wadsworth.
Nash—G W Blount.
Northampton—Thos G Tucker.
Orange—W Brown, Geo W Vickers, Thos S Vickers, —— Wilson, —— Brown.
Onslow—Francis D Koonce.
Person—Matthew Nelson, Robt Williams, Ralph Williams.
Pitt—S E Milburn.
Pasquotank—Dr R Piemont.
Rockingham—Dr Thos W Kean, Thos Settle, Col E W Hancock, Richard H Wray, Dr J W Ellington.
Wake—Gaston H Wilder, Henry W Miller, Q Busbee, George W Norwood, William White, H P Tucker, John W Reynolds, M A Prendergast, Jas M Royster, M B Royster, J Q DeCarteret, John W Rogers, Jeremiah Williams, Mark Williams, A J Woodard, W J Lougee, John R Harrison, P Ferrall, J B Lassiter, Jeff Fisher, Jno M Flemming, Dr B S Harrison, and J N Bunting.
Washington—Uriah W Swanner.
Wayne—J V Sherrard.
Wilson—B B Barnes.

When the county of Moore was called, Mr. Harrington said "he hailed from Moore," and knew but one Democrat in that county who would vote for Breckinridge. That one would do so merely for the sake of "Old Joe Lane." (Applause.)

The Committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

For President of the Convention:
DR. C. J. FOX, of Mecklenburg.
For Vice-Presidents:
THOS JONES, Esq., of Martin.
Maj G H WILDER, of Wake.
THOS SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham.
Col JNO MORRISON, of Moore.
Secretaries:
J Q DECARTERET, of Wake.
Q BUSBEE, "

Messrs. Sherrad, Tucker and Sloan conducted Dr. Fox to the Chair, who briefly returned his grateful acknowledgements to the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Pennington, Reporters for the Press, irrespective of party, were allowed seats in the Convention.

On motion, the following Committee, consisting of one delegate from each Congressional District, was appointed to prepare business for the Convention, viz:—Messrs. Wilder, Myers, Hyman, Swanner, Pennington, McDougald, Morrison and Settle.

The Committee returning submitted through Mr. Wilder the following report, which on motion of Mr. McRae, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially reaffirm and heartily endorse the platform of principles adopted at the National Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Charleston and Baltimore, and pledge ourselves to support cordially the nominees of said Convention for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Convention, and necessary for the success of the National Democratic party, to nominate and maintain an Electoral ticket pledged to the support of Douglas and Johnston.

Resolved, That we instruct our Electors to vote for Douglas and Johnston in case it will either elect them before the people, or carry them to the House of Representatives and in case it will do neither, they shall cast their votes as will best subserve the purpose of defeating the Black Republican candidates.

Whereas, The doctrine of intervention is revolutionary, dangerous and unwise, calculated to excite animosity and sectional discord—that of non-intervention bears upon its face the noblest effort of our best and greatest statesmen, subordinating all party ties to duty and to country, and has been the fixed and uniform doctrine of the Democratic party throughout the country—instance the Georgia Platform of 1848, the ultimatum of all Southern men at that day—the compromise of 1850—the Baltimore Platform of 1852—the Kansas and Nebraska bill of 1854, and the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, as a final settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South upon the subject of negro slavery in the Territories and the States, leaving the people thereof perfectly free to determine for themselves as to its establishment or rejection, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we pledge to each other and to the country a persistent and determined opposition to the mischievous heresies and mere party tests that have well nigh disrupted the National organization of the National Democratic party, and will, if successful produce the dissolution of the Union itself.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention appoint an Executive Committee of five to superintend and advance the interests of the National Democratic party in this State.

Mr. Settle, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina cannot too much admire the manly, noble heroic conduct of Robt. P. Dick, one of the delegates of the State of North Carolina at the National Democratic Convention assembled at Charleston and adjourned at Baltimore, in standing by the principles and maintaining the integrity and unity of the National Democratic party of the country against the mischievious heresy of intervention, and the blasting and damnable consequences of secession and disunion.

Mr. Settle said that he would not have discharged his duty as a delegate had he not offered this slight testimonial of approval of one who had displayed so great heroism. Mr. Dick had stood solitary and alone in the Baltimore Convention a spectacle of moral sublimity. In the hour of trial he had fearlessly discharged his whole duty to his party and his country, regardless of consequences.

Mr. McRae eloquently urged the adoption of the resolution, which was passed by acclamation with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Dick, in a few brief and feeling sentences, thanked the Convention for this flattering token of their esteem and approval, and resumed his seat amid prolonged applause.

The Chair announced the following gentlemen as composing the Executive Committee.

Messrs. Quent. Busbee, Henry W. Miller, G. H. Wilder, Thos. Settle, and Dr. Wm. R. Sloan.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

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2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention was called to order, and addressed at length by the Hon. Duncan K. McRae.

He said that he came to participate in its deliberation and to partake of its councils—to teach a little,—to learn a great deal. He was speaking now in behalf of no less a question than the Union of the States which had hitherto made us a happy and prosperous people. 'We have had,' said he, 'no organ—no press in the center to speak in our defence.' We don't mean to remain so long. We mean to have an organ—a central organ—an outspoken organ—a faithful organ! An organ which when canvassed, will canvass in return.—One which will give to the Salisbury Banner, war to the knife, if it seeks it. An organ clothed with the power and endued with the will, to strip William L. Yancey and his confederates, and to point the American people to the hideous gulf that yawns before them. An organ asking no terms—demanding no concession, save utter submission from the betrayers of the country. One which will never raise the names of Jno. C. Breckinridge and 'Cousin Joseph,' *on any conditions*.'

'Somewhere,' said he, 'on some shoulders there rests an awful responsibility. I mean to speak in plain language and no measured terms. Let reporters take me down. I hold Virginia and North Carolina responsible for their rash, unwise, inconsiderate division.'

Reviewing the history of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, Mr. McRae stigmatized Yancey as an 'epidemic bolter, who had bolted every party with which he had been connected. He was such a *bolter* he would grind any party out, and would, doubtless, in the end, grind himself out.' He, (Yancey,) at the head of the Alabama delegation, bore to the Cincinnati Convention in 1856, as her *ultimatum*, the doctrine of non-intervention.—In 1860, he presented another *ultimatum*. 'Alabama,' he said, 'is an *ultimatum* State, and Wm. L. Yancey, an instrument peculiarly fitted for this *ultimatum* business.'

The report of Mr. Stevens, (not the delegate from Oregon, but the proxy of our Cousin Joseph Lane,) was the big gun of the Baltimore Convention, as Yancey's speech was the big gun of the Charleston Convention. They were of the same calibre and material, neither being made of the old-fashioned iron our forefathers fought with. It (the report) was seized by the North Carolina delegation with remarkable avidity. They purchased it, like sweet potatoes by the bushel, and like sweet potatoes, when eaten raw, it would make them ache before the Ides of November. (Laughter.) He would not specify the exact locality in which the aching would exist.—(Laughter and applause.)

Mr. McRae's speech was received with the warmest demonstrations of delight and approval, and when, towards the close he styled Mr. Dick 'the lone star which shone through the dark eclipse of North Carolina's fidelity to Democracy,' the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Before he concluded, the hour arrived for Judge Douglas to speak, and the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Pennington.

8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention was called to order; when Mr. Pennington offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report to this Convention the expediency and necessity of establishing, in the City of Raleigh, a Campaign Paper, which shall support the claims of Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, the National Democratic nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

The resolution having passed, was referred by the Chair to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Sherrard, Norwood, Tucker and Settle.

The Executive Committee, through its Chairman Mr. Busbee, reported the following Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Robt. P. Dick, of Guilford,
Duncan K. McRae, of Craven.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st.	District	Col Sam'l. Watts.
2nd	"	F D Koonce.
3rd	"	D McDougald.
4th	"	H W Miller.
5th	"	Col. John Morrison.
6th	"	Dr. Thos. W Kean,
7th	"	Wm. R Myers.
8th	"	J D Hyman.

The Convention concurred in the report of the committee.

The committee to which Mr. Pennington's resolution was referred reported through Mr. Miller in favor of the immediate establishment of a Douglas organ in Raleigh.

The report was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. McRae, a committee of three was appointed to telegraph to the National Democracy of New York and Illinois, that this Convention had nominated a straight out National Democratic Electoral Ticket. The chair appointed Messrs. McRae, Tucker and McDougald.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the executive committee was instructed to have twenty thousand copies of the proceedings of the convention, together with Judge Douglas' speech, for circulation.

At the suggestion of Mr. Busbee, this motion was reconsidered, and amended by leaving the number of copies at the discretion of the Committee.

Dr. Piemont of Pasquotank, addressed the Convention, and was followed by Mr J. T. Rosser of Minnesota.

H. W. Miller, Esq., being loudly called, excused himself temporarily and introduced Dr. Kean of Rockingham.

Messrs. Miller and Howerton subsequently addressed the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Pennington, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Chairman and secretaries.

Thanks were also voted to the Railroad Companies for return tickets furnished to delegates.

The President expressed his high gratification at the harmony which had pervaded their deliberations. And then the Douglas Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Free Negroes.

Indolent, corrupt and worthless as we know many of this unfortunate class of people to be, yet their condition excites our sympathy. Many of them are worthy, good industrious people. Their confidence in and attachment to the whites, and their humble demeanor, excites special sympathy for them. The pressure of the times and the fears which they indulge as to the future, has led, perhaps, not less than a hundred to leave this County within twelve months to go North. The best of them are gradually leaving, and the probability is in a year or two, but few will be left of the better class. Unfortunately, they have been taught to believe that there is much sympathy for them in the North. Many of them are doomed to disappointment we fear. No reliance can be placed upon Northern sympathy. If they have money they may secure Yankee favor, but when that gives out they will kick and cuff them. Recently we observe that the Common Council of New Albany, Indiana, made an appropriation for the removal of all the free negroes of that town beyond the limits of the State.—*Washington Dispatch*.

Shocking Accident.

Miss Mary Bochman, a milliner, was burnt to death on Saturday night, in Jeffersonville, Tennessee.—She was sitting by a table sewing, and accidentally overturned the lamp. The flames communicated to her dress, which was of thin material. Almost instantly her clothing was in flames, and she was so dreadfully burnt that she expired in the greatest agony in a few hours.

Garbling Mr. Breckinridge's Record.

The seceders are in a tight place with their candidate, and they are seeking, most unavailingly, to get out of it by showing that the Opposition papers are garbling his record and thereby misstating his opinions. If this be fact, it is a dirty trick on the part of the Opposition, and they should be ashamed of themselves. But we have yet to see the proof of their unfairness. Let us examine the charge, as it appears in the Washington 'Constitution,' and is reproduced by the 'Morning News,' of this city. It is as follows:

'The adherents of Mr. Douglas, and some of the Southern Opposition press, are endeavoring to prove Mr. Breckinridge committed to Squatter Sovereignty, by quoting the following extract from his speech at Lexington, on the 9th of June, 1856, omitting the latter part, which we print in *italics*:

'The whole power of the Democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions: That Congress shall not intervene upon this subject in the States, in the Territories or in the District of Columbia; that the people of each Territory shall determine the question for themselves, *and be admitted into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with the original States, without discrimination on account of the allowance or prohibition of slavery*.

'The part thus omitted, it will be seen, expressly imposes a limitation upon the power of the people over the subject, until such time as they are to 'be admitted into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with the original States.'

'A more puerile attempt to bolster up a rotten and insidious political device gotten up for popular effect, and assumed to be a cardinal principle of Democratic faith, we have never witnessed.'

Now, the 'Constitution' jumps to a conclusion, when it assumes that the language quoted and italicised 'imposes a limitation upon the power of the *people*' of the Territories. It necessarily means no such thing, but its real intent is to be found in the contemporaneous declarations and opinions of Mr. Breckinridge. It is very certain that no such proposition is *stated* any where in the quotation. It merely asserts, in opposition to certain ultra opinions at the North, that a new State *shall not be excluded* because it tolerates slavery, but is entirely silent as to the *time* when the 'people of a Territory' have the right 'to determine the question for themselves.' There being *no* qualification, the inference is, that Mr. Breckinridge thought they had it at *any* time after the Territorial organization, and that there was *no* limitation of the power.

This construction of Mr. Breckinridge's language, on the 9th of June, 1856, is triumphantly borne out by his Tippecanoe speech of the same year, in which his views are stated so clearly, that 'the way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein.' Our readers will recollect that we have never charged Mr. Breckinridge with holding Squatter Sovereignty principles, and have rather been disposed to avoid all charges against him that were calculated to attack his consistency and prejudice him in the eyes of the Southern people. Our feelings have been the kindest towards him and his friends, and if they have undergone a change, it has been owing to a closer investigation into his past history, and the contemptuous scorn with which our overtures of friendship have been repulsed. Their unjust and unprovoked abuse of the Union candidate, too, has not failed to exercise its legitimate influence upon us. But no man should be afraid of the truth, nor should his friends complain of its utterance.

What, then, did Mr. Breckinridge say in his Tippecanoe speech, which the skill of his most ingenious philologists must fail to distort from its true and *only* meaning? We quote as follows:

'*I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery.* Nor with any to prevent the people of a State or *Territory* from deciding the question of its existence with them for themselves.

'I happened to be in Congress when the Nebraska bill passed, and gave it my voice and vote, and because it did what it did, viz: *It acknowledged the right of the people of the Territory to settle the question for themselves*, and not because I supposed, what I do not now believe, that it legislated slavery into the Territory. The Democratic party *is not a Pro-Slavery party*.

'The people of the Territories, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, have the full right to establish or prohibit slavery, *just as a State would*.'

Such were the opinions of Mr. Breckinridge in 1856, and such his construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act, before which Southern men are now called on to fall down and worship.

We would place no forced construction on this language, for, if we know ourselves, we would scorn to do Mr. Breckinridge injustice, or assign to him opinions which he does not hold; yet, can there be any mistake as to his true meaning in the declarations we have quoted? 'The people of the *Territory*,' he says, have the right to establish or prohibit slavery; and furthermore we are told that, as regards this power, the Territories and the States stand on exactly the same footing.—The States are clearly sovereign in all matters relating to their domestic institutions, and according to Mr. Breckinridge, the Territories are also sovereign, for they possess the same power with the States, and to the same extent. If the sovereign people of a State have the right to establish or exclude slavery, then have the inhabitants or squatters of the Territories the same right, without qalification or abatement. If this is not 'Squatter Sovereignty,' as held by Mr. Douglas, and in its broadest sense, then, pray, what is it, and what does it take to constitute a man a Squatter Sovereign in his principles? We leave the question with the people.

What Mr. Breckinridge's *present* views are on the same subject, is a question we have not attempted to discuss. Our remarks are confined to his sentiments as expressed from the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act in 1854, down to a very recent date, and within hearing distance of the Baltimore Nominating Convention. If he and Douglas do not stand side by side to-day on this question, it is simply because Mr. Breckinridge has changed.—*Savannah Republican*.

Keep it Before the People.

1. That the Democratic party pledged themselves in 1852, in writing, not to agitate the slavery question, neither in nor out of Congress; but they have violated that pledge.

2. That the Democratic party in 1856, solemnly, in writing, renewed the same pledge; but they have violated it time and again, and are now violating it every day.

3. That the Democratic party have given more pledges, and violated them oftener, than any party we ever read of in history.

4. That the Democratic party made many promises to the American people in the Cincinnati platform, and have performed none.

5. That the Democratic faith, and ancient 'Punic Faith,' are very much alike in size, color and weight.

6. That John C. Breckinridge has been as clear, definite and certain in his defence and explanation of 'Squatter Sovereignty,' as Stephen A. Douglas.

7. That the Democratic party have been raising the cry of Abolitionism against all opposing candidates for the Presidency, since the days of Adams and Jackson, whilst, at the same time, Abolitionism and Freesoilism have been increasing more rapidly under their administration of the government than any other.

8. That the Administration of James Buchanan has been the most corrupt one ever witnessed by the American people, and that no party will defend it.

9. That the Democratic party care nothing about the 'slavery question,' or 'Squatter Sovereignty.' All they want is the management of the government, so they can get the *spoils*.

10. That the Breckinridge and Lane faction have three objects in view: 1st. To elect their nominees, if they can, and if they can not do this, 2d, they desire to bring about the election of Lincoln, and in that event, 3d, they intend to 'precipitate the cotton States into a revolution,' and thus dissolve the Union.

11. That under all the circumstances, Breckinridge and Lane, the nominees of the Southern Secession Yancyites, are dangerous men, and should not be trusted by the American people.—*Mississippi Constitutional Union*.

Packing Apples in Leaves.

A few years ago, Mr. J. W. Boynton, of East Hartfod, while gathering up the leaves under an apple tree, in the spring, observed beneath them a few fresh, unfrozen apples. It suggested at once that dry leaves would answer well as packing material for fruit, and the next fall, and every season since, he has used them for this purpose. We saw a few days ago some specimens thus preserved, seemingly as fresh and piquant in flavor as when first gathered, yet he assured us they were varieties that would have decayed months ago if unprotected. His plan is to pick the apples carefully at the proper time, but not to pack them until the forest leaves are perfectly dry and the weather quite cool. Then the apples and leaves are packed in alternate layers, and the last layer of leaves crowded in as close as possible by placing any convenient weight on the cover of the barrel. The leaves are of such elactisity that the whole may be compressed so tightly as to prevent all shucking, &c., and yet not bruise the apples in the slightest degree. In this latitude Mr. Boynton has never found it necessary to keep these barrels of fruit in any place warmer than an open shed. It would be advisable, of course, everywhere to keep them in as cool a place as possible. In the spring they are to be removed to a cool, airy cellar, or to an apartment especially for fruit, in connection with the ice-house.—*Homestead*.

Incidents.

Lady Huntingdon once spoke to a workman who was repairing a garden wall, and pressed him to thoughtfulness on the state of his soul. Some years afterwards, she was speaking to another man upon the same subject; and said, "Thomas, I fear you never pray, nor look to Jesus Christ for salvation." "Your ladyship is mistaken," said the man; "I heard what passed between you and James at such a time, and the words you designed for him took effect on me." "How did you hear it?" "I heard it on the other side of the garden, through a hole in the wall, and shall never forget the impression I received."

"A shoemaker having received a tract, instead of reading it, used it in filling up the space between the inner and the outer sole of a shoe. The labor of the tract distributor was apparently lost. Not so. Some time afterwards, another man, of the same business, sat down on a Sunday morning to put a new sole to that shoe. When he had cut away the old leather, he saw the tract, and his attention was instantly arrested by its title: REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY. It was an arrow from the quiver of the Almighty. The work was immediate y laid aside, and the man hastened to the house of God; his soul was troubled, nor could he find rest, until he found it at the cross of Christ.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. BRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, : : : : : SEPTEMBER 7, 1860.

Our Terms.

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Nominees of the Union Convention!

For President:

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President:

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Electors for President & Vice-President.

For the State at Large:
Hon. Geo. E. Badger, of Wake.
Dr. R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank.

Districts:

1 Dist.	J. W. Hinton,	of Pasquotank.
2	do Chas. C. Clark,	of Craven.
3	do O. H. Dockery,	of Richmond.
4	do L. C. Edwards,	of Granville.
5	do Alfred G. Foster,	of Randolph.
6	do Henry Walser,	of Davidson.
7	do Wm. P. Bynum,	of Lincoln.
8	do Tod R. Caldwell,	of Burke.

The "Olive Branch of Peace."

Between Bell and Lincoln, Douglas and Breckinridge, the people will have to choose their next President. Mr. Bell is the only National candidate—the only one of the four whose election would restore peace to the country, and quiet the angry billows of disunion. He is the "olive branch" which is offered by the conservative men of all parties as a peace-maker in the midst of the strife that is now rolling its angry waves over the land, and threatening a demolition of the very Temple of Liberty.

The great Republican party at the North, never so strong, stands united and defiantly ridicules the divided Democracy of the South, and dares them on to destruction in its ponderous jaws—dares them with their forces combined even, marching side by side, and led by Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge, to pitched battle, well knowing that victory would perch upon the free-soil banner, in any event.

The only chance, then, there is to defeat Lincoln, and save the country, will be for the conservative, Union-loving men of all parties—including Douglas Democrats and Breckinridge Democrats—for the present, and in this election, to lay aside their party predilections, and vote for BELL and EVERETT. They must do this, or Lincoln will be elected inevitably; and as inevitably will the Union be dissolved, or a scene of blood-shed and anarchy will ensue, that never was before witnessed in any country.

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Breckinridge, are young enough—and there will be time enough for them to be placed in the Presidential chair hereafter, if they ever can; but now neither, can be elected, judging by all the omens that influence human reason in forming a conclusion.

Tired of Office.

It will be seen on reference to the proceedings of the stockholders' meeting, held in this place on the 30th ultimo, which appear in another column, that Dr. Powell, of Catawba county, was elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

Col. R. C. Pearson, who had been President of the Company since the period of its inauguration, was not a candidate for re-election, and although voted for by a plurality of the Directors present, he withdrew his name in favor of Dr. Powell and the vote was made unanimous.

Although the new incumbent, no doubt, will make an efficient and popular officer, yet we, and the public will coincide with us, part with Col. Pearson with much regret, for he was an able and efficient manager of the affairs of the Company, that portion which came under his jurisdiction, insomuch that his administration might be said to be faultless, and we had never heard the smallest complaint alledged against him—rare luck for a Railroad President.

We hope that his successor may be equally fortunate.

Let it be Remembered

That John Bell, of Tennessee, the opposition candidate for President, voted in 1836 and 1838, for the reception of abolition petitions by Congress, and that he was *the only Southern member* who thus voted against his section.—*Goldsboro' Rough Notes*.

If the Rough Notes does not know the above charge to contain a falsehood, he is certainly very ignorant, as to Mr. Bell being the only Southern member who thus voted.—The late Wm. R. King, Vice President, and a Democrat, voted for precisely the same, so did John P. King, so voted *Thos. L. Clingman*, and other *southern* men; and so voted *James Buchanan* and others, Northern men. And yet, the Rough Notes keeps a standing slander against John Bell in its columns, week after week stating that he "was the only Southern member who thus voted," &c.

John Bell never cast a vote against the best interest of the South in his life.

The Charlotte Bulletin.

It has not been our object to misrepresent the Charlotte *Bulletin* in any statement that we have made, concerning its course in choosing between Breckinridge and Douglas. Our object was, in an article contained in last weeks' Express, to ascertain which candidate our cotemporary supports. And we have been furnished by the Bulletin with the following categorical answer:

"We always have been, and we are now, opposed to the election of Mr. Douglas.—Should the "Bulletin" ever depart from this line of policy and principle it will no longer represent our views."

☞ Seasonable rains descended in this section during the fore part of the present week, which will prove of material additional benefit to the growing crops. This will prove a fruitful year in this portion of the State, all things taken together.

Mr. Douglas' Speech at Raleigh.

The *Standard* expects to publish the entire speech of Judge Douglas, which was made at Raleigh, in its next issue. The Standard says:

"The speech of Judge Douglas, delivered on Thursday evening, was of course an able and interesting effort. It was an ultra Union speech. He declared that the election of Lincoln would be no cause for dissolving the Union, and that he would use force, whether as Senator or President, to carry on the government and preserve it from disruption. He charged that if Lincoln should be elected the result would be justly attributable the secession at Baltimore.

For Bell and Everett.

The Beaufort Journal, hitherto a neutral paper, has come out in favor of Bell and Everett, and has changed its title to "The Union Banner."

Rosemerry in Lard.

Some of our farmers indulge a reprehensive practice of putting rosemerry into their lard, which, as they suppose, improves its flavor. Rosemerry-lard, in the estimation of very many people is worthless except for *soap grease*, and lard which is designed for market should never be so spoiled. Why not put rosemerry into butter, cream, milk, &c.?

☞ Several communications have been received for which we will endeavor to find room next week.

Fine Peaches.

We are indebted to Mr. R. J. McDowell, an enterprising planter in the lower part of Iredell, for a present of very large Peaches and Apples. One peach measured 8 inches in diameter and an apple 13½ inches. Mr. McDowell has one of the finest orchards in the State, and he is one of the best farmers we know; possessing any amount of enterprise for other pursuits, especially Railroad enterprises.

Lady Franklin, the relict of Sir John Franklin, who was lost several years ago in the arctic regions in attempting to discover a North-west passage to India, has arrived in New York, and is the guest of Henry Grinnell, Esqr.

On the 22d instant, at Montgomery, Ala., B. C. Yancey, son of Hon. W. L. Yancey, struck Hon. J. J. Siebels with a cane, in a dispute growing out of politics. They were separated without much damage.

Withdrawal of Gen. Houston.

Gen. Sam Houston has written a letter, formally withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Douglas Convention.

We have devoted much of our space to the proceedings of this body which met at Raleigh, on the 30th ultimo, for the reason that the Douglas party have few organs in the State, to make themselves heard, and that our readers may see what is going on in the political world.

General Fusion in Louisiana.

Dates from New Orleans of the 1st inst., state that a fusion of the Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell parties in Louisiana, is now considered certain. A committee of conference had been selected to determine upon the details. We doubt its correctness.

Galileo.

In 1682 Galileo, then a youth of eighteen, was seated in a church, when the lamps suspended from the roof were replenished by the sacristan, who, in doing so, caused them to oscillate from side to side, as they had done hundreds of times before when similarly disturbed. He watched the lamp, and thought he perceived that while the oscillations were diminishing, they still occupied the same time. The idea thus suggested never departed from his mind, and fifty years afterwards he constructed the first pendulum, and thus gave to the world one of the most important instruments for the measurement of time. Afterward, when living at Venice, it was reported to him one day that the children of a poor spectacle maker, while playing with two glasses, had observed, as they expressed it, that things were brought nearer by looking through them in a certain position. Every body said how curious, but Galileo seized the idea and invented the first telescope.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury, under the title of "Glimpses of the Future" broaches a scheme for the organization of a "Southern Confederacy," to be composed of six States—*Cotton States*—to be "precipitated into revolution" upon the election of a Republican President—of which the following is an outline:

Atlanta, Georgia, is to be the seat of government. Mr. M. (Memminger,) of South Carolina, is to be President, and Mr. Y., (Yancey,) of Alabama, the Vice President and the speaker of the Asembly. Five thousand volunteers from South Carolina are to be called into active service, besides the garrisons of Fort Moultrie and Sumter, and fifty thousand volunteers and minute men to be ordered by the Provisional Government to hold themselves in readiness to march when called for in the six States. These six States are South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

"All debts due from merchants and other citizens to the people of the North, are to be sequestrated in the debtors until ordered otherwise by the Provisional Government. But all the debtors who may desire to discharge such debts *may pay them over to the Government*. These debts, it is estimated, will amount to forty million of dollars, and their retention by the debtors, or if paid over to the Government, will operate as a forced loan of so much, for the benefit of the Southern community."

Comment is unnecessary.

Never be influenced by external appearances in forming your judgments of a person's worth. This is an important rule, for many a noble spirit is covered by habiliments of poverty, while not unfrequently, a showy exterior conceals a villain of the basest kind.

Of a bad paymaster get what you can, though it be but a straw.

From the Raleigh Press.

The Fair! The Fair! The North Carolina Fair!

Ten long and eventful months, with their changing scenes and mingled joys and sorrows, have now nearly elapsed since our last annual Fair. And in a little more than two months from to-day the mighty wheels of time, will have rolled around the period for holding the Fair of 1860. It does not seem to have been so long since our last State Fair. It does not seem that, it can have been ten long months since our City was alive with the din and dust of rumbling omnibuses, hacks, drays and wagons, and the busy, incessant tread of hundreds of visitors, passing to and from the Fair. It seems but yesterday, as it were, that we were at the Fair Grounds, moving to and fro amid the vast concourse of persons of all ages, sizes, sexes and conditions, who were assembled there. I imagine I can almost still hear the air resounding with "Oh! my George," "go it George," "ga long, what I feed you for," the neighing of horses, the braying of mules, the lowing of cows, the bellowing of "*fat cattle!*" the crowing of cocks, the cackling of hens, the quacking of geese and ducks, "old Bob Ridley," "come out of the wilderness," the tap of the drum and the shouts of the multitude, as the last round of the race is completed. But it nevertheless has been a long time since then. And three hundred days and nights, have now nearly passed away since proud chanticleer bid adieu to this fowl scene of his annual four days imprisonment. And during as many nights and days, has the shrill notes of his silvery voice been heard ringing over "hill and dale," in response to his neighboring roosters, as he walks his native barnyard, the undisputed monarch of all the poultry he surveys! When we were a boy, twelve months seemed a long, long time, and from Christmas to Christmas almost an age. But things have wonderfully changed now-a-days! Now that we have grown older and uglier (horrible dictu!) and when our minds are engrossed with the multiplied and increasing cares and vanities of life, the old veteran time "steals the march" upon us, so transient and so fleeting is his speed! But enough of this temporizing? I learn from Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq., the energetic and public spirited secretary both of the State Agricultural Society and of its Executive Committee, that, he is now busily engaged in fitting up, remoddling and improving the grounds and buildings preparatory to the coming Fair. Too much praise can hardly be bestowed upon this stirling, practical and worthy gentleman, not only for his untiring zeal and efforts in getting up an setting on foot, but also, for his subsequent instrumentality of contributing to the success, which has attended our annual Fair. But while awarding him that praise, which all know him to be so justly entitled to, far be it from me, to speak in disparagement of the claims of those gentlemen and ladies, to whom so much credit is due, for the eminent manner in which they also have contributed to the eclat and success of our Fairs. I had the very good pleasure also of learning from Mr. Whitaker, that he contemplates corresponding forthwith with the Salisbury Brass Band, for the purpose of securing if possible their performances at the coming Fair. This is a grand feature indeed and one upon which, I would particularly emphasize; as being highly ominous of the probable success which awaits the next Fair. Almost everybody is passionately fond of good music, and I know of no individual feature, in connection with the Fair, better calculated to bring "the whole State here (in the language of the illustrious Clay) than the employment of an efficient and accomplished Band of music! And I am told that the Salisbury Band, comes up to this high standard, in every particular. I understand that the highly respectable gentlemen composing this Band, have, under the efficient and scientific instructions and directorship of that talented, gentlemanly connisseur, Mr. Neave, have made a very great proficiency in their artistic skill and beauty of their performances, within the last year or so. Mr. Neave, the wholesouled gentleman spoken of above, has in his several years devotion to this Band and otherwise, been busily and enthusiastically engaged in trying to advance the cause and elevate the standard of music in our State. And I am informed that the compensation received by this Band, over and above a certain amount goes into a fund for the promotion and furtherance of the cause of music, in "the old North State." How fit and appropriate, then, is the employment of such a band to play at our annual Fairs, where gallant leader and gallant individual members are actuated by such commendable State-pride! Hurra! then, say we, for the Fair of 1860, which will, in all probability, be the best ever held here. And Hurra! for the Salisbury Brass Band, too, which will discourse such music as has never been heard at any of our Fairs before. Come on gentlemen and ladies, and bring your various articles for exhibition. We think we can pretty confidently promise you that accommodations at our various Hotels and private boarding houses, will be more ample than heretofore. And, if, in consequence of the immense concourse of persons, who we hope will visit us on that occasion, the accommodations should turn out not to be as good or as ample as we could wish and as you would prefer, please be as charitable in your estimate of our hospitality as possible, and do us the kindness to recollect that good accommodations are hard to obtain anywhere, on those crowded occasions. But more of the Fair soon.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1860. P.

Sudden Death.

Jas. K. McNeely, Sr., was found dead in the woods, two hundred yards from his residence, which is near the Iredell line in the western part of this county, on Wednesday afternoon last. He was in the enjoyment of his usual health up to the time of his death. He left home about 11 o'clock to go to a close neighbor's house; but failing to return according to promise, he was sent after and found dead. A coroner's inquest and post mortem was held, and the jury returned that he had died of appoplexy. There were no signs of a struggle and the inference is he died very suddenly. The deceased was a worthy man and much esteemed by his neighbors.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Annual Meeting of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, was held at Statesville on the 30th ultimo. M. L. McCorkle, of Catawba, was chairman. The attendance seems to have been pretty good. There was very little business to do, and the meeting opened and closed in one day. The Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Chief Engineer, were severally read and adopted. These show a favorable condition of the affairs of the Company.

Anderson Ellis, of Davidson; R. A. Caldwell, of Rowan; Otho Gillespie, of Iredell, and Jonas Cline, of Catawba, were elected directors.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of directors. Dr. A. M. Powell, of Catawba, was elected President of the Company, over R. C. Pearson, the former incumbent.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Pope.

It is said that the Pope has written a most melancholy letter to the Cardinals of France—he looks upon all as lost. Although convinced that he will die by the bullet of assassin, he declares that under no panic and no condition, will he quit Rome.

Infatuation.

The respective friends of Douglas and Breckinridge in the South, admit that the great desideratum is to defeat Lincoln. They admit that if Bell was elected the country would be safe under his administration, and they cannot but see that neither Breckinridge or Douglas can be elected by the people, and yet they prefer to quarrel with each other instead of uniting upon Bell, whose prospects of an election are notoriously much better than those of either Breckinridge or Douglas.—We say that this is rank infatuation on the part of any man who does not wish to see Lincoln elected, and Mr. Yancey's scheme of precipitating the Cotton States into a Revolution carried out.

[Raleigh Register.]

During the conflagration of Canton caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China,) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack for our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren.—*Reformer, Trenton, N. J.*

Markets

Statesville Market—Sept. 7, 1860.

Corrected weekly by

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

Bacon	10 @0 12	Feathers	0 35 @0 40
Beef	0 4½ @0 5½	Flour	5 00 @5 50
Beeswax	0 25 @0 30	Flaxseed	1 00
Butter	0 15 @0 18	Hides, dry	0 15
Coffee	0 16 @0 20	Green	0 06
Candles,		Lard	0 11 @0 12
Tallow	0 20	Linseyel	0 30 @0 35
Adaman-		Molasses	0 40 @0 65
tine	0 30 @0 35	Nails	0 06 @0 07
Corn	0 75 @0 80	Peas	0 65 @0 75
Chickens	0 10 @0 12	Rags	0 03
Dried Apples,		Rice	0 06
peeled	0 2¼	Salt	2 00 @2 50
Dried Peaches,		Sugar	0 10 @0 12
peeled	0 10	Loaf	0 16 @0 18
unpeeled	0 03½	Tallow	0 10 @0 12
Eggs, doz	0 8 10	Wheat	1 10 @1 25

Charlotte Market—Aug. 27, 1860.

Bacon,		Rye	0 90 @0 00
Hams lb	0 13½ @0 00	Peas	0 00 @0 00
Sides	0 12½ @0 00	Beans,	
Hog	0 12½ @0 00	white	0 00
Beeswax	0 25 @0 00	Oats	0 40 @0 45
Butter	0 12½ @0 00	Meal	1 00 @0 00
Candles,		Hides,	
Adaman-		Dry	0 10 @0 12½
tine	0 25 @0 30	Green	0 05 @0 06¼
Sperm	0 40	Iron,	
Coffee,		Comm.	0 04 @0 05
Rio	0 14 @0 16	Rolled	0 05 @0 05½
Laguira	0 17 @0 20	Lard	0 14 @0 00
Java	0 00 @0 20	Molasses,	
Cotton,		N. O.	0 70 @0 75
Fair to		Su. Ho.	0 60 @0 00
good	0 09½ @0 10	W. I.	0 00 @0 40
Ordin to		Nails	0 05 @0 06
mid.	0 05 @0 06½	Salt, sck.	1 75 @2 00
Flour,		Spirits,	
Ex sup.		Rye wh	0 75 @0 00
in bbls	6 75 @7 00	N. C.	0 60 @0 65
In bags	3 37½ @	Ap. Br.	0 00 @0 75
Superfi.	3 37½ @3 50	Peach	1 00 @1 50
Fine	2 75 @0 00	Sugars,	
Grain,		N. Orl.	0 10 @0 12½
Wheat	1 35 @1 40	Loaf	0 15 @0 00
Corn	0 95 @0 97		

Salisbury Market—Aug. 21, 1860.

Apples,		Molasses,	
Dried	0 50 @1 00	Cuba	0 34 @0 45
Bacon	0 10 @0 11¼	N. Orl.	0 60 @0 65
Beeswax	0 20 @0 25	Musco.	0 45 @0 50
Candles,		Nails cut	0 05 @0 06
Adaman-		Oats	0 40 @0 45
tine	0 23 @0 30	Oils,	
Coffee,		Tanners	0 50 @0 00
Rio	0 18 @0 19	Rags, lb	0 2½
Java	0 19 @0 20	Salt, sck.	1 85 @1 90
Cotton	0 09 @0 10	Sugar,	
Corn	0 75 @0 80	Brown	0 07 @0 10
" Meal	0 75 @0 80	Crush	0 12 @0 15
Feathers	0 30 @0 35	Clar.	0 11 @0 12
Flour,		Tallow	0 10 @0 12
⅌ bbl.	5 80 @6 00	Wheat,	
⅌ sack	2 80 @3 00	White	1 25 @1 30
Iron, bar	0 05	Red	1 10 @1 25
Lard	0 12 @0 12½	Wool	0 25 @0 30

Treasurer's Office, A., T. & O. Rail Road Company,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 30, 1860.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic, Tennessee, & Ohio Rail Road Company, held in Statesville, on the 23d August, 1860, it was—

Resolved, That an installment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share upon all the Stock subscribed (upon which no installment has yet been paid) be made due and payable on the 1st day of October next.

In accordance with the above Resolution I will attend at Statesville on Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th of October, for the purpose of collecting said installment.

M. L. WRISTON, *Treasurer.*

Sept. 7, 1860. 40:1m

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, as Trustee for J. A. Gill, at his house, on THURSDAY, the 27th of September next, his Tract of Land containing **265 Acres**, lying within two miles of Olin High School. A large amount of the land is WOOD LAND, WELL TIMBERED; the buildings are new, and erected on the road leading from Statesville to Jonesville, with a splendid Well of Water in the yard. A portion of the cleared land is fresh.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell said Gill's entire interest in all the lands belonging to his Father's Estate.

Persons wishing to buy said lands privately, can do so before the day of sale by applying to me at Olin.

P. TOMLIN, *Trustee.*

Step. 7, 1860. 40:1t.

NORTH CAROLINA, IREDELL COUNTY. } IN EQUITY.

W. T. Dobson, D L McHarge and wife Margaret E., Hiram Dobson and Polly Ann Dobson

against

Hiram Dobson, Senior, Foster and wife Sarah Ann E., Sanders and wife Esther J., the heirs of William Dobson.

And James H Dobson and Rany Dobson, the heirs of Thomas Dobson.

And Benjamin Dobson and Margaret Dobson,

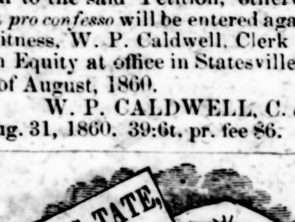
Petition for Partition.

IT having been made to appear to my satisfaction that Hiram Dobson and those persons above described as the heirs of William Dobson and Thomas Dobson are not residents of this State and are residents of another State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made, for the space of six months, in the Iredell Express, notifying them, that they appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, to answer, plead or demur to the said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them.

Witness, W. P. Caldwell, Clerk and Master in Equity at office in Statesville, this 25th day of August, 1860.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

Aug. 31, 1860. 39:6t. pr. fee $6.



HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mr16:15tf

NORTH CAROLINA, IREDELL COUNTY. } IN EQUITY.

SPRING TERM.

McNeely, Mock & Co.,

against

J. H. McLaughlin and others.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that R. H. Cowan, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this State, and is a resident of another State; It is ordered that publication be made in the Iredell Express, for six weeks, notifying the said R. H. Cowan to appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the 6th Monday, after the 4th Monday in August, then and there to answer or plead to said Bill; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

Witness, W. P. Caldwell, Clerk and Master in Equity, at office, this 6th Monday after 4th Monday in March, 1860.

W. P. CALDWELL, C. & M. E.

Aug. 31, 1860. 39:6t. pr. fee $4 50.

NOTICE.

THE Superintendants of Common Schools for Iredell County, are requested to meet on the first Saturday in October next, in Statesville, without fail.

M. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

Aug. 31, 1860. 39:t.

TO THE PUBLIC.---I take this method of informing all requiring Literary aid, that I will be pleased to revise MSS. and prepare it for publication, and will write Essays, Tales, Sketches, Lines for Albums, Obituaries, poems on every subject, and Letters. The utmost secrecy maintained. Address

WILLIE WARE,

Aug. 31, 1860. 39:tf. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Stoves! Stoves!!

Charlotte, N. C.

Cooking Stoves!!

THE subscriber has received a full and complete supply of **COOKIG STOVES,** which he will sell **unusually LOW for CASH.**

I would call attention also to my stock of LARGE STOVES, suitable for **Heating CHURCHES,** or other Large Rooms, also, to my Dining-Room and Parlor Stoves.

—ALSO—

a full and complete stock of

TIN & HOLLOW-WARE,

Lanterns, **Wooden-ware,** Brooms, Brushes, &c.

S. T. WRISTON.

CHARLOTTE, [aug 24] N. C.

38:3m

Valuable Land *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER FOR SALE my valuable tract of LAND, located on the waters of Fourth-Creek, five miles north-east of Statesville, containing

200 ACRES,

about **one-half in cultivation,** and it is good Wheat, Corn and Tobacco producing land, with 20 acres of as good **Bottom** as any on the Creek, the balance Timbered; with TWO

Dwelling Houses,

and other Buildings; also, never failing SPRINGS OF PURE WATER.

I will give any person a good bargain in said Land as I am anxious to sell. Any person wishing a good farm, would do well to give me a call. ALFRED GIBSON.

aug 24 38tf

STRAYED

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, five head of young CATTLE—2 and 3 years old; marked with a slipe of the under side of the right ear and the upper side of the left.

Any information respecting them will be thankfully received. JOHN H. McKEE.

aug 24 38 4tpd

W. R. WILSON,

Watch **Maker**

AND

JEWELER.

HAVING procured MR. CHARLES HEEBNER, a **practical Watch-Maker,** from Philadelphia, Pa, to attend to a Branch of my BUSINESS in

STATESVILLE,

I am now ready to do every description of

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY REPAIRING,

at short notice.

Every Style and Quality of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

for Sale at reasonable prices.

W. R. WILSON. [aug. 17] CHAS. HEEBNER.

FALL IMPORTATION. 1860.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks AND SATINS,

VELVETS, RUSHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STAW BONNETS, FLATS, &C.,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239, Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

TERMS, 6 months, six per cent. off for cash, par funds.

Aug. 17, 1850. 37:3m.pd.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 262 Baltimore St., Opposite Hanover,

BALTIMORE,

Are prepared to offer the Country Trade, Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of BLANK BOOKS of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Aug. 17, 1860. 37:3m.pd.

TIME TABLE.

WESTERN N. CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—WEST.

Stations.	Whole Dist	Dis of Sta's.	Arrive, a m	Leave.
Salisbury,				7.00
Water Station,	6	6	7.18	7.28
Third Creek,	13	7	7.50	7.55
Waddell's T. O.	18	5	8.10	8.15
Statesville,	25	7	8.36	8.45
Plott's T. O.	33	8	9.10	9.15
Catawba,	36	5	9,30	9.35
Newton,	50	12	10 10	10.15
White Sulphur,	54	4	10.30	10.35
Hickory Tavern,	60	6	10.55	11.05
Icard's,	68	8	11.30	
Morganton,				

MAIL TRAIN—EAST.

Stations.	Whole Dist	Dis of Sta's.	Arrive, a m	Leave.
Morganton,				11.45
Icard's,	8	8	12.05	12.10
Hickory Tavern,	6	14	12.30	12.35
White Sulphur,	5	19	12.45	12.55
Newton,	11	30	1.30	1.35
Catawba River,	5	35	1.50	1.55
Plott's T. O.	8	43	2.20	2.30
Statesville,	7	50	2.50	2.55
Waddell's T. O.	6	55	3.10	3.15
Third Creek,	7	62	3.40	3.45
Water Station,	6	68	4.00	
Salisbury,				

North Carolina Rail-Road.

Mail Train, South, arrives 4.13 p. m., North, 6.45 a. m. Express Train, South, arrives 9.36 p. m., North, 12.30 a. m.

Salisbury, Office W. N. C. R R. Aug 1,60.

New Materials!

EVERY DESCRIPTION PRINTING!

WE have received, from New York and Philadelphia, ex steamer Parkersburg, a number of founts of

ORNAMENTAL TYPE;

Cuts; Borders; Rules; and other materials;

—ALSO—

a general assortment of **Business** and

Fancy Cards;

Flat-cap, Letter and Note Paper, of various colors; **Colored Paper for Posters** and Hand-Bills; Inks of all colors, &c. The **EXPRESS OFFICE** is well prepared to execute any description of **Plain** AND **ORNAMENTAL PRINTING**

in the best style of the ART.

Terms, [Aug. 10, 1860.] **Moderate.**

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

F. SCARR, CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY INVITES attention to his large Stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.,

selected with care, and without regard to price:—Purity and Quality being the main object.

An experience of upwards of Twenty years in the Drug Business in large cities, fully warrants him in asking the confidence of the *Profession and the Public.*

PHYSICIANS wishing reliable

DRUGS and CHEMICALS

can purchase with advantage.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with

Oils, Essences, etc.,

as low as any house in North Carolina.

Patent Medicines direct from the Proprietors or Agents.

Linseed Oil,

Sperm Oil,

Winter Lard Oil,

Tanners Oil,

Best Train Oil,

Sweet Oil,

Castor Oil, &c.,

LOW FOR CASH.

LANDRETH'S New Crop Turnip Seed.

AMBROTYPE STOCK & CHEMICALS.

The largest Stock of HAIR and TOOTH Brushes in the State.

Green, Yellow and other Paints,

WHITE LEAD from 8 to 10 cents.

PLAIN & COLORED GLASS.

KEROSENE & LAMPS.

FLUID, CAMPHENE, TURPENTINE.

Licorice Paste, Essence of Peach, Oils of Anisseed & Cinnamon.

August 10, 1860. 36:1y

PROF. L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR.

An Effective, Safe and Economical Compound,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequalled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequalled preparation, convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases,* causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosened and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a *fresh covering of hair.*

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning gray* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue,* giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair,* which, when moist with the Invigorator can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article* which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists' and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the childrens' Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a *good head of hair,* as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child, and the future appearance of its Hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y. blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey St. and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Instantaneous LIQUID HAIR-DYE

which, after years of experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly without injury to the Hair or Skin warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS.

DEPOT, 56 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

August 24, 1860. 38-1y.

THRESHING MACHINE.

A TWO-HORSE Thresher, (Alamance make) with cast-steel journals and composition boxes, now at the depot and for sale by E. B. DRAKE & SON.

For Sale.

MY FARM of **305 ACRES,** one half timbered, 4 miles North of Statesville and 2 miles S. W. of Bethany church on Rockford Road. It is adapted to the growth of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. There is on it a

Dwelling House,

negro houses, tobacco barns, &c.,—is level, well watered and very healthy. For terms apply on the premises.

July 20:33:tf R. H. HILL.

SIMONTON HOUSE.

Statesville, N. C.

A. D. MOORE PROPRIETOR.

THE Undersigned having taken a lease of the above popular Establishment, informs the public, that his best exertions shall be used to furnish the Travelling and resident community with the best and most satisfactory accommodations, equal with the best hotels in the country, and for moderate charges. The

TABLE

will, at all times, be spread with the best the country affords, and every attention devoted for the comfort of Guests.

A liberal share of public patronage is very respectfully solicited.

A. D. MOORE,

Statesville, Feb 17 60 Proprietor.

F. SCARR, Druggist & Apothecary

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C.,

AT WHOLESALE.

See advertisement in another place.

August 10, 1860. 1y

HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,

No. 31, S. Third street,

Between Market and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools

At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rougl wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

Negroes Wanted!

THE Subscriber wishes to buy **15** or **20** likely

YOUNG NEGROES,

for which he will pay the highest *cash price.* Persons desirous of selling will please address me either at Statesville or Liberty Hill, Iredell county.

31:tf R. M. JOHNSON.

WM. C. LORD,

Attorney at Law,

Salisbury, N. C.

WILL Practice and make prompt collections in Rowan, Stanly, Iredell and Catawba Counties. Office in the corner of Cowan's Building opposite the Book Store.

June 22, '60, 29:tf

BALTIMORE Montgomery Wheat Fans!

WE have received a few of these

SUPERIOR WHEAT FANS,

which will be sold at the FACTORY PRICES, Freight ($5 50) added, if immediate application is made.

May 18, 1860. 24,tf. E. B. DRAKE & SON.

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE, FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his **DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,** in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and west of the Female College, and is the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two story, new, built in the modern style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed.

Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Iredell Express.

W. S. TATE.

March 16, 1860.-tf.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE, FOR PLANTERS' USE.

The very great succeed of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine throughout the Southern States, has been peculiarly gratifying to the manufacturers, who are led to believe that their endeavors to make a RELIABLE machine have been appreciated. The policy of the Company will be unchanged, and, as heretofore, each machine will be warranted in every respect to be as represented. That we manufacture and sell the machine best adapted to all the wants of the people of the South, can be attested by thousands of Families and Planters who have them in daily use; and, feeling the importance of meeting every want of the Southern people, we have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW MACHINE,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR PLANTERS' USE;

a machine that will sell the finest fabrics for the inmates of the household, and the coarsest goods for the negroes of the field. It is so simple in construction, that a servant of ordinary capacity can readily learn to work it, and keep it in order. In ordinary wear, the machine can not get out of repair, and should last many years—being constructed with especial care as to durability. We feel every confidence of it giving the most complete satisfaction. That our machines will do better sewing than can be done by hand, is evidenced by numerous testimonials, and from many we select and invite attention to a few, as showing

What Southern People Say:

"MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"I have used one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for more than three years, and do not hesitate to say that it has given entire satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to have their sewing well and quickly done."—*Mrs. Robert Widdicombe, Washington.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has fully sustained my expectations, and, after a trial of more than a year, I am so well pleased with it that I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends."—*Mrs. W. H. Rittenhouse, Georgetown, D. C.*

"I am very much pleased with my sewing machine; if I could not get another, I would not take ten times what it cost me. It more than realizes my most sanguine expectations."—*C. R. Nash, Camden, N. C.*

"The Grover & Baker Machine has fully equaled my expectations. A very important characteristic of the machine is, it is so very simple that any negro of common understanding can manage it. Mine has been used exclusively by a negro servant about six months, and has never been out of order."—*Rev. J. L. Moultrie, Union Springs, Ala.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machine. We have used one more than six months, and it is all that it is represented to be. It is not only a convenience, but we regard it an indispensable necessity."—*Hon. J. F. Dowdell, La Fayette, Ala.*

"I confess myself delighted with your sewing machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Latitia B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.*

"I think your machine by far the best in use. It can be adapted from the finest fabrics to the heaviest cassimere, and sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. E. Hardin, Louisville, Ky.*

"Inclination and other circumstances having brought under my examination several prominent sewing machines, and led to an acquaintance with their merits, should my opinion be deemed of any value, I would not hesitate to accord the preference to Grover & Baker's."—*Rev. J. B. Clemson, Claymont, Del.*

"Having used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines for twelve months, I do not hesitate to express my entire satisfaction with it. It has never been out of order, and its place could not be supplied. I recommend it as combining more advantages than any other."—*Mrs. Chesley, wife of Rev. Dr. Chesley, Prince George County, Md.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine to the public. It has given every satisfaction in my family, and I consider it one of the most reliable machines in use—not only for its strength—but simplicity, and not being liable to get out of order. I would advise any person to purchase one of them in preference to all others I have seen."—*Simon Stone, Norfolk, Va.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautiful than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in recommending the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine over all others in use. Mine is the only Grover & Baker in this vicinity; but I hope ere long to see one in every family."—*J. L. Walker, Merrit's Bridge, S. C.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We have used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in our shop for three years past, and find it perfectly practicable, easily kept in order, and adapted to various kinds of work in a tailor's shop. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. A. Brokow & Co., Columbus, Geo.*

"Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has been in use in my family for several months, and has given entire satisfaction. It does not get out of order, rarely breaks needles or thread, or gives trouble or delay in its management.—Its simplicity of construction, and the ease and facility with which it can be used, constitute a part of its numerous chief excellencies."—*Col. Hines Holt, Columbus, Ga.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, has performed fully equal to representation. My negro clothes were made with it last fall, and again this spring; and the clothes for winter are now being made with it. The coarsest kerseys, lowells, denims, etc., were used for the clothes. It has been used on many fine articles, such as calicoes, etc., for family wear. I am perfectly satisfied with it, and would not be deprived of its use, for three times the cost of it."—*Hon. Judge McGuire, Monroe, La.*

"I have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine four years. It has sewed plantation work perfectly. I have influenced four friends to buy them; all are perfectly satisfied and would not give them up at any price, if they were unable to obtain others."—*Mrs. Caldwell, New Orleans.*

"After only ten minutes' instruction, I found it so very simple that I ordered one sent to the steamer, and from that day, I have had more real happiness and leisure than you can imagine. My negro girl, Kate, who is only thirteen years old, works the machine perfectly, and has made up clothing enough on it to clothe fifty negroes."—*C. E. Davidson, Bolivar Co., Miss.*

"About three years ago, I purchased one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, with which I am entirely satisfied, and it has never been out of order, or given me any trouble since."—*Mrs. E. Weeks, Port Gibson, Miss.*

"I bought one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines two years since. It has done the entire sewing for my plantation, for white and black, in a superior style, during that time, and never required any repair, and continues to sew as well as when first purchased."—*R. A. Baker, Chicot Co., Ark.*

"I take great pleasure in saying, that I have had one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in constant use in my family for about two years, and it has given entire satisfaction, and in my opinion is the best machine I have ever seen."—*E. F. Beauchamp, West Liberty, Texas.*

"It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to that of many others, in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. One of their machines has been in constant use in my family for nearly three years, giving entire satisfaction, never having required the slightest repair in that time."—*A. C. Blount, Pensacola, Fla.*

Offices of Exhibition and Sale:

495 Broadway, New York; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; Mechanics' Institute, Richmond; 249 King Street, Charleston; 41 St. Francis Street, Mobile; 11 Camp Street, New Orleans; 94 Fourth Street, Louisville; 4 Higgins' Block, Lexington; 124 North Fourth Street, St. Louis; Thomas P Stoveall, Augusta, Agent for Georgia; Mrs. C. Branard, Galveston, Agent for Texas. Agencies will be found in most of the cities and towns of the South. july 20:33:1y

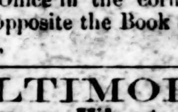
Mrs. J. A. Vannoy,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,

Statesville, N. C.

Receives monthly the French, English and American Fashions. 33:'60:1y

STATESVILLE



MALE ACADEMY.

C. M. & J. H. Andrews, *Principals.*

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1860.

For particulars address the Principals, and see circular. july 20:33tf

30,000 POUNDS SUPER PHOSphate of Lime, just received and for sale by T. H. McRORIE.

August, 31, 1860. 39-tf.

NATIONAL FLAG

Wm. M. Barker

WOULD inform the readers of the PRESS, that he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

of the very best style.

He has lately visited a number of the Northern Manufactories, and acquainted himself with all the late improvements in his line; and made arrangements by which he can supply those prefering it, with

Northern Work,

at much lower rates than it could be done by ordering, themselves. He is determined his work shall not be surpassed, and respectfully solicits a Call, at the Sign of the National Flag, Salisbury, N. C.

July 27, '60 3m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES SYRUPS, TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices. His stock of

DRY GOODS

is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

HATS & CAPS, and **BOOTS & SHOES**

cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

SOLE LEATHER and **SADDLES**

is full and complete and will be sold at unusually low rates, and which will only be

DISTRIBUTED

at this establishment exclusively for CASH.

FOR NOTHING

has a more desired effect than a cash system. Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

AT FRANKFORD'S, Salisbury, N. C.

June 8, 1860. 27tf

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

WANTED, AT THE ROWAN MILLS,

5,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*

For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.

O. G. FOARD.

Nov. 18, 1859. 49-tf

MARBLE YARD

IN

Statesville, N. C.

ANY PERSON wishing

Tomb-Stones, MONUMENTS,

or anything in the

MARBLE LINE,

will please Call on me. I bought for **cash**—and will *sell low for Cash, or Country Produce* at market price.

JOHN L. LYONS.

Statesville, June 15,'60 28:3m

M'LEAN HOUSE,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

THE Undersigned would announce to the public, that she will continue to keep open the above house for the accommodation of the travelling community, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

Her accommodations are ample for Boarders and Travelers; with good Stables and careful Ostlers for horses, and the best provender to feed on. Her Table will be supplied with the best the country affords.—Charges moderate.

MARTHA McLEAN.

July 6, '60:tf 31

MORGAN AND BLACK HAWK STOCK.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,

"BLACK-HAWK,"

will stand the present season, at ROWAN-MILLS, **Thursdays**—STATESVILLE, **Fridays,** in each week: will be let at $10 a visit; $15 the season; $20 to insure. All due care will be taken, but not responsible for accidents.

BLACK-HAWK was raised in Canada, sired by a **Morgan Horse,** dam a Canadian mare; is six years old; sixteen-hands high, and jet-black; having all the points of the genuine stock. For further particulars, see hand-bills. O. G. FOARD.

May 4 22:tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE

11-tf Agent.

WANTED.

I WISH to purchase **10,000 lbs Dried Fruit,** *well cured;* 10,000 lb *Linen and Cotton Rags, washed;*

10,000 lb *BEESWAX.*

Also, CORN, WHEAT and Country Produce generally. The *highest market prices* paid in Barter or Discount.

Aug. 3. 35tf T. H. McRORIE.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

The Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

A Visit to the Home of John Bell.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, having visited the Hon. John Bell at his home at Nashville, Tenn., gives an interesting account of his observations and interview with that gentleman. We make the following extract:

"The Hon. John Bell, the Union Constitutional candidate for the Presidency, resides with his wife at the house of his step-son Harry Yeatman, Esq., on Summer street, Nashville. He formerly had quarters at the City Hotel, but left a short time since to enjoy the quietude of a more secluded home. His present residence is a pretty house, with veranda and shrubbery, situated a few yards from the sidewalk of one of the pleasantest streets in Nashville.

Mr. Bell has been married twice. His first wife was the daughter of a wealthy Tennesseean, named Dickinson, residing in Rutherford county.—By her he had several children, most of whom are still living in good circumstances, their grandfather having been bountiful toward them, giving them each $10,000 on his death. One of his sons, John Bell, jr., was recently a municipal candidate for clerk of the county of Ruthford. His second wife, who still lives in the enjoyment of excellent health, was formerly a widow lady—Mrs. Yeatman—belonging to one of the best families in Tennessee. Three daughters have blessed this happy union, two of whom, ladies of extreme beauty and marvellous intelligence, have adorned the fashionable circles of Washington and other haunts of the aristocracy of the country for a few years past.

Mr. Bell and his wife are members of Dr. Edgar's Presbyterian church. Mrs. Bell attends service quite regularly; but Mr. Bell diversifies his religious devotions at the Presbytery by occasionaly dropping in at the Baptist church.

Mr. Bell has a third interest in about four hundred slaves, the balance belonging to his second wife. They are employed in Mr. Bell's iron works, on the Cumberland river, and in his coal banks in Kentucky. The system by which this large body of slaves is governed is admirable and humane. They are all properly clothed, fed, their religious instruction and moral culture attended to, and they are required to work not an hour beyond the usual standard of a day's labor unless they receive pay thereof. Although holding this property in slaves, Mr. Bell is not considered a very wealthy man, some unfortunate speculations in Kentucky coal mines having exhausted a former competency and left him embarrassed. The fortune of his wife is, however, ample and well invested.

The w[illegible] further states that Mr. Bell express[illegible] himself confident of the success of his party, either by the people or through the action of one or the other branches of Congress. If left to himself, Mr. Bell had no fears about Mr. Lincoln, but it would be the counsels of the leaders of his party, Seward and others, that he feared, and which would be fraught with injustice to the South and eventual danger to the Union. He had, however, no apprehensions of Lincoln's election. He (Bell) had been written to on the subject of a fusion against Lincoln, but he had declined to interfere on the subject, advising his friends in the different portions of the country to act as they thought best in their several sections. So far as they adhered to principle in any arrangement they might make to defeat Lincoln, he would adhere to them "but when they departed from principle," he said with emphasis, "I am no longer with them."

Affecting Scene upon a Railroad Car.

A scene occurred on the 7 A. M. train from New York, South, on Tuesday morning, which, for a time, created quite an excitement among the passengers. Among those on the train was a lady about thirty years of age. She was good looking and attracted much attention from her air of melancholy. At Princeton, a sunburned but very handsome gentleman entered the car in which the lady in question was seated. No sooner had the parties glanced at each other than the lady swooned. On recovering herself it appeared that the gentleman in question was her husband whom she had not seen for ten years. He had started for California when first the gold fever had broken out. The parties at that time resided in Princeton, New Jersey. The husband was taken sick and did not recover for some time. Prior to his convalescence the lady had gone South in the capacity of a governess, and wrote that fact to her husband, who unfortunately, did not receive her letter. No answers to his letters reaching him, the husband imagined that his wife was careless of his welfare. A feeling of home came over him, and he returned to the States a few days ago. Meantime the lady had fallen heir to a large Southern estate left to her by a member of the family in which she had been teaching. These explanations being made, the once more united couple started on a southern tour together. There was a certainty of their being at least two happy persons on that train.—[Baltimore Exchange.]

Extraordinary Case of Blasphemy and Death.

The Madison Plaindealer of the 28th, reports a somewhat extraordinary case of plasphemy and sudden death that occurred near Farmington, Van Buren county, a few days previous. A farmer living there while talking to a neighbor about the dry weather, began an outburst of the most terrible blasphemy, using the vilest epithets towards the Almighty and the Saviour, because he did not send rain. The man was going on in a frightful language, when all at once his jaws became paralyzed, his toungue became powerless, his voice ceased, and he fell on the earth a corpse.

Grand Opening

OF

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

At the NEW CASH STORE of

WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.;

Where they are receiving daily the Latest Styles of Fancy DRY GOODS. Consisting of Beautiful SILKS, TISSUES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, FRENCH CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, & CALICOES

A Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Fashions of **Mantillas, Shawls** and **Mantels; Fine Bonnets,** and the best qualities of Ladies and Misses

SHOES AND GAITERS.

A large quantity of LINENS, LONG CLOTHS and SHEETINGS for Family use. EMBROIDERIES and HOSIERY at low figures.

A Splendid Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

for Gent's, Youth's and Boy's wear. **HATS, CAPS,** and the Best **BOOTS & SHOES** always kept on hand.

A very large assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, Sadlery and Jewelry ;

and many other articles to numerous to mention: To all of which we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general, and we are sure that nobody can compete with us in giving Bargains, as our MOTTO is

"Quick Sales and small Profits."

Come one, come All to the NEW CASH STORE of

WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.,
next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

March 9, 1860. tf

50,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Lines in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law concerning Pensions, and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1.00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher.
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 22, 1860. 29:6m.

What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:

CONTAINING

SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS.

BY

PROFESSOR HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them: how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from Contagious Diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of Children and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhoea, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

It Tells You Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1 00.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

John E. Potter, Publisher.
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
June 22 '60:6m

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT THE Court House in Statesville on Tuesday of the Superior Court in October, if not sold privately before that time, a valuable tract of LAND containing 210 acres, 140 of which are well timbered, the whole lying in Iredell county on the Sherrill Ford Road, eleven miles from Statesville. There is a good Dwelling House on the land and all necessary out-houses. For further information apply to Richard Fulom on the place, or to the subscriber at Oaklawn P. O., Cabarrus county. Terms made to suit purchasers.

July 10, 1860. 9t.32. J. S. KIRKSEY.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR,** and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses,** and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure **SICK HEADACHE,** (as thousands can testify,) in **twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken** at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The **Family Cathartic PILL** is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the **PILLS** and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The **FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL** has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as **Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,** from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache,** or **weight in the head,** all **Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism,** a great **Purifier of the Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose,** 1 to 3.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

S. J. RICKERT.
Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE,

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.
Statesville, dec 23. 59 3-tf

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals, EXTRACTS, PHARMACEUTICAL Preparations,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S DRUG STORE,
SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

T. H. McRorie,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Sole Agent for the sale of W. WHITELOCK & CO'S

SUPER-PHOSPATE OF LIME.

This Fertilizer is admirably adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and vegetable productions of this country, and improves the land for future cultivation.

Orders Solicited.

29'60tf

HOUSE and LOT for SALE.

THE Subscriber has a valuable HOUSE and LOT in the town of Statesville, that he is anxious to sell, and will sell it low.

Jos. B. Douglass or Otho Gillespie will take pleasure in showing the property and closing the sale with any person that wishes to purchase. THOS. C. GRAHAM.

Rowan Mills, aug 10 36:tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 *per Bottle; Six Bottles for* $5

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them.—The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

S. J. Rickert, Statesville.

King, Hege & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton. At wholesale by Haivland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; H. McLinn, Wilmington; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860:1y.

LIVERY STABLE.

Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies,
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained.

Feb 10:10 J. R. DAVIDSON.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his very valuable TRACT OF LAND for sale, lying on the waters of the South Yadkin River, 1½ miles from Olin, adjoining the lands of John Cochran, N. D. Tomlin, Esq., and others: containing THREE HUNDRED AND 82 AND A HALF ACRES, about TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES of which is Superior Wood Land. The balance has grown up with pine timber that is valuable for building &c., and the land profitable to cultivate. The whole tract lays as level as any tract north of the South Yadkin, and perhaps the best body of wood-land in Iredell County. There is the wall of a house on it, and a great many rails. The Tract is well watered with good springs and branches that afford some good bottom land. Also, the tract on which I live is for sale, it contains about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES of good land, and all necessary buildings for a tract of that size. Come and see the subscriber 7 miles north of Statesville near the Jonesville Road, and one mile from Bethany Church and Ebenezer Academy.

I am determined to sell, if I can.

JOSEPH ALLISON.
June 18, 1860 22:3m.

Look to Your Interest!

Encourage Us—and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our WORK.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

in the best Style, and Cheaper than the Cheapest—Lower than the Lowest.

Wholesale and Retail.

LECKIE & SON,

HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES,

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for Cash or to punctual customers.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.

January, 27, 1860

THE
Iredell Express
JOB OFFICE

Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.

BLANKS

Of every description kept alway on hand, or printed to order.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

H. C. MALCOLM,

PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,
Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops,* and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either

IMPORTED
ITALIAN
OR
AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

C. M. & G. LINES,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS,
SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP
BROGANS,
AND
OXFORD TIES,
AT WHOLESALE,
Thomasville, ... N. C.

Particular attention paid to Double-Soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a

Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this Home Establishment, with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and at

A Moderate Price.

march 16'60 15:1y

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but 24 Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO *Scientific and Practical Agriculture.*

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes !!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
Dec. 2 '59 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y.

Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy **5000 Bushels of good WHEAT,** for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, **5000 Sacks of Prime Flour** for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
January 13 '60 6:tf

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

S. T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned

TIN WARE!

which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,
ENAMELED SAUCE JARS,
WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.

Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS

PRESERVING JARS,

for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of

Superior Cooking Stoves,

and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

J. SHELLY,

MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FINE SHOES,
BOOTS & GAITERS,
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale

Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. mr15'60:15-1y

WANTED.

500 lbs. *Seneka Root, Dry.*
500 *lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry.*

THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

sept 30. 43-tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.*—It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), *Free of Charge,* on receipt of *Two Stamps* for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By Order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* 45

MANSION HOTEL,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in

HIS ROOMS.

His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM ROWZEE.

May 29, 1858.

1860.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH
IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside, Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.—acknowledged to be *"the best Family Paper in the South,"*—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

Choice Reading Matter,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE and ART.

☞ Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga

JUST RECEIVED!

50 Sacks Salt,
Fresh Clover Seed and
Orchard Grass Seed

at JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
Feb 17 60 11:tf

Charlotte and Lincolnton

MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDDY,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and American Marble,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble

of every Style and Quality.

They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,

which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square.

Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

august 26 '59 38:tf

KEROSENE LAMP OIL, A Superior article for sale by

mar 23 60:16 JAMISON, SIMONTON &Co

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

CALENDAR FOR 1860.

Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.	Sunday	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.
January.							**July.**						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				
February.							**August.**						
			1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	16	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	14	25
26	27	28	29				26	27	28	29	30	31	
March.							**Septem.**						
				1	2	3							1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30						
April.							**October**						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	57
29	30						28	29	30	31			
May.							**Novem.**						
		1	2	3	4	5					1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31			25	26	27	28	29	30	
June.							**Decem.**						
					1	2							1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	31					

Professional Cards.

DR. H. KELLY

Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.

HAVING located myself at the late residence of JOHN CLARK, near Sherrill's Ford, and about ten miles Southwest of Statesville, I offer my *Professional Services* to the surrounding public.

T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.
Jan 27 60 8:1y

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

Business Cards.

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

SPRAGUE BRO'S
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
SALISBURY, N. C.

sept 23, 1859. 41-1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!

THE Subscriber manufactures and has

LINSEED OIL

of the first Quality for sale. He will also pay the highest market price, in Cash, for **Flaxseed.**

Address me at Newton, N. C.
MOSES RAYMER.
25:1y 6 miles north of Newton.

HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS
MEDICINES,
And Chemicals,
Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. W. WOODWARD

IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared

To Do All Kinds of Work

formerly done at the Establishment.

All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.

Feb. 27. 13-tf

Simonton Tannery.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR FALL and WINTER trade **3000 lbs Sole Leather,** some of which has been in tan 3½ years and suitable for water-proof Boots and Shoes; also, a large lot of **Harness & Upper Leather, Kip & Calf Skins,** which I will sell on reasonable **terms for Cash** or barter for **Hides and Bark.**

I wish to purchase 20,000lb good Hides, for which I will pay the very highest Cash price.

If you wish to buy Leather or Lime, or sell Hides or Bark, Call at the Rail Road Office or at any of the Stores in Statesville.

R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1859. 1y

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE WHEAT, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

10,000 Bushels of Corn.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
Nov 1, '59 14-tf